

THE FORT MILL TIMES

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FORT MILL, SOUTH CAROLINA.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

LATE NEWS OF THE WORLD
TERSELY TOLD.

SOUTH, EAST, NORTH AND WEST

Notes From Foreign Lands, Through-
out the Nation and Particularly
the Great South.

Southern.

Mrs. Mabel Mills, wife of a wealthy land owner of San Antonio, Texas, lies under the care of physicians at an Evanston, Ill., hospital, after either having lost or been robbed of about \$43,500 in that city. Mrs. Mills is suffering from a wound in the back of her head, but is uncertain whether she was felled by a blow and robbed or whether she fainted and sustained the injury by a fall to the sidewalk.

In a running fight on the border near Douglas, Ariz., between Mexican soldiers and troops of the Ninth United States cavalry, four Mexicans were killed. None of the American troops were killed or wounded, according to advices received at El Paso. Four American officers, walking on the American line, three miles from Douglas, are reported to have been fired on by forty regular Mexican soldiers, patrolling the border out of Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas. Sixteen of the negro troops of the Ninth rushed to the place of the firing and had a spirited skirmish.

The settlement of a murder case for \$61.50 sounds rather unusual, but it is said that what happened at Athens, Ga., in the settlement of the killing of one small negro boy by another. Percy Carson, aged 12, shot Arthur Johnson, aged 10, through the thigh, after the two boys had quarreled. The boy who was shot bled to death; the boy who did the shooting fled. He is said to be in the country, three miles from Athens, but has not been arrested nor has a warrant been sworn out for his apprehension.

If Clinton M. Roczowski, the two and a half-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. M. Roczowski, of Albany, Ga., recovers from frightful burns, it will be because his sister, six years old, had presence of mind to dash several panfuls of water which she drew from a hydrant, over the little fellow's burning garments.

Policeman John Gibby was shot and killed at Cornelia, Ga., by two tramps whom he had put under arrest. The two tramps, who were negroes, were lynched. Many women and children were present at the lynching.

Both the army and navy recruiting stations in Atlanta are experiencing record enlistments. The army station has enlisted something over sixty men for one month and the navy twenty-eight men.

Giles W. Farris, Oklahoma state printer, was impeached by the Oklahoma senate on charges of forgery and the approval of illegal claims.

O. V. Sisson, a well known farmer of the vicinity of Talladega, Ala., was fatally injured when an old ex-fire horse with which he was plowing heard a fire alarm and suddenly dashed away in answer to the old call. The horse was formerly connected with the local fire department and was accustomed to gallop off with his mates at the sound of the alarm.

General

On July 1, next, the collect-on-delivery feature will be added to the parcel post service.

For half an hour after he had killed George E. Marsh, an aged manufacturer of Lynn, Mass., William Dorr drove up and down the Lynn boulevard with the body propped up beside him in the single seat of his runabout. The state alleges that Marsh was murdered so the defendant might profit indirectly through a trust fund which he thought would go to his aunt.

Another was added to the list of antarctic tragedies by the news received at Sydney, N. S. W., of the death of two members of the expedition commanded by Dr. Douglas Mawson. The party left Tasmania in 1911 accompanied by a large body of scientific men, to explore thoroughly the regions around the southern magnetic pole. Once again the British army is affected by the loss of a brilliant officer, Lieut. D. E. S. Nunn of the famous Royal Fusiliers regiment. Switzerland has suffered a severe loss in the death of Doctor Merz, a prominent scientist and sportsman.

In accordance with orders received from Washington, the old monitor Puritan, now at the Charleston, S. C., navy yard, will be stripped of all her fittings and prepared for use as a target. Built in 1876 the Puritan did good service during the Spanish war.

The widow of Capt. Robert F. Scott, the antarctic explorer, will henceforth be known as Lady Scott. King George bestowed on her the same rank, style and precedence as if her husband had been nominated a knight commander.

A number of counterfeit ten and twenty-dollar bills have made their appearance at Jacksonville, Fla.

Fire destroyed the Dewel hotel at Thirteenth and Farnam streets, in Omaha, Neb. At least a score and possibly more of persons lost their lives.

The fifth box car loaded with a portion of the skeleton of an Apatosaurus started from Jensen, Utah, for the Carnegie museum in Pittsburgh. It is estimated that ten more carloads will be necessary before all the bones of the giant dinosaur, which is being excavated on the banks of the Green river, are assembled in Pittsburgh. The bones are quarried in blocks out of solid rock and the blocks cased for shipment. The skeleton measures 84 feet in length.

John Beal Sneed, a wealthy west Texas ranch owner, was declared not guilty of the murder of Al Boyce, Jr., at Amarillo, Texas, last September. Sneed shot Boyce to death on a downtown street in Amarillo at what was said to have been the first meeting of the two men after Boyce had eloped with Mrs. Sneed about a year before the killing. Al Boyce, Jr., was the second member of the Boyce family that Sneed had killed on account of developments following the elopement.

The flight of Ernesto Madero and Francisco Madero, uncle and father of the late president, became known in Mexico City. Ernesto Madero had attempted to induce the troops to join in a new revolt and orders had been issued for his arrest. The Maderos reached Vera Cruz and went on board a Cuban gunboat.

Emilio Madero, a brother of the late president, has been shot and killed near Monterey, according to information received.

Washington

With the adjournment of congress the end is written to two years of epoch-making struggle within party ranks; and to three sessions of effort only partially successful, to adjust the differences between a Democratic house, a senate under Democratic-Progressive control and a Republican president.

The power of the International Harvester company, the so-called harvest-trust, which the Federal government is seeking to dissolve under the Sherman law, lies in its superior command of capital, including its connections with J. P. Morgan & Co., and John D. Rockefeller, and certain objectionable competitive methods, according to Luther Conant, Jr., commissioner of corporations, in his report on the operations of the giant corporation submitted to President Taft. The Webb liquor bill, prohibiting the shipment of liquor into "dry" states, was repassed in the senate over the president's veto. There was only a short debate.

The rejoinder of the British government to the last American note regarding the Panama canal zone tolls question was delivered to Secretary Knox by Ambassador Bryce. Though naturally of great interest to Secretary Knox, he will make no effort to consider it, but will allow the negotiations on the American side to be continued by his successor office. The new president has made his position plain lately to several Democratic senators. He has made known to Democratic senate leaders most closely in his confidence that he favors the passage of Senator Root's amendment to the Panama canal bill to repeal the provision exempting all American coastwise ships from payment of tolls.

The bill to create a department of labor with a cabinet officer at its head passed the senate after less than an hour's consideration. The measure had previously passed the house, but amendments in the senate will require its perfection in conference. One amendment would put the new children's bureau under the direction of the secretary of labor.

President Taft sent to congress his much-discussed "budget" message. He recommended the adoption of a budget system of relating proposed expenditures to expected revenues and declared that congress would be greatly benefited by having before it such a statement before it began the annual grind upon appropriation bills. The United States, he says, is the only great nation in the world which did not use the budget system and in consequence it "may be said to be without plan or program." He indicated that owing to the late day at which he was able to transmit his message he expected little legislation on the topic from the present congress.

In a special message to congress, President Taft urgently recommended immediate appropriation of \$250,000 for the first annual payment to Panama under the terms of the treaty by which Panama gave to the United States permission to build the Panama canal. The treaty provided that in addition to \$10,000,000 in gold paid for the canal zone in annual sum of \$250,000 was to be paid as long as the treaty existed, beginning nine years after ratification of the treaty. The first payment is due February 26.

The government might have gained thirty-six million dollars in the last twenty-six years had it collected interest on all its deposits and what it might have deposited in banks and still retained a working balance of thirty-five million dollars in the treasury, according to the conclusion of a report of the house committee on expenditures in the treasury department. The committee recommended that the ways and means committee or the banking and currency committee report a law compelling deposit of excess government funds at interest under a competitive bidding system.

WILSON INDUCTED INTO HIGH OFFICE

Inauguration of Twenty-Seventh President Is Witnessed by Great Crowds.

MARSHALL SWORN IN FIRST

Simple Ceremony in Senate Chamber Followed by More Impressive Affair on East Portico of the Capitol.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington, March 4.—In the presence of a vast throng of his fellow citizens, Woodrow Wilson today stood in front of the east portico of the capitol and took the oath of president of the United States. Thomas R. Marshall already had been sworn in as vice-president, and with the completion of the ceremony the ship of state was manned by the Democratic party, which had been ashore for sixteen years.

As the new chief executive of the nation stood with bared head, Edward Douglass White, chief justice of the Supreme court, held before him the Bible always used in the ceremony. Mr. Wilson placed his hands upon the book and in a voice strong, though somewhat affected by emotion, swore to support the Constitution and the laws of the country and to perform the duties of his high office to the best of his ability.

Thomas Riley Marshall swore fealty to the Constitution and to the people in the senate chamber, where for four years it will be his duty to preside over the deliberations of the members of the upper house of congress.

Severely Simple Ceremonies.

Both of the ceremonies proper were conducted in a severely simple but most impressive manner. The surroundings of the scene of the president's induction into office, however, were not so simple, for it was an out-of-door event and the great gathering of military, naval and uniformed civil organizations gave much more than a touch of splendor to the scene.

In the senate chamber, where the oath was taken by the man now vice-president of the United States, there were gathered about 2,000 people, all that the upper house will contain without the risk of danger because of the rush and press of the multitudes. It is probable that nowhere else in the United States at any time are there gathered an equal number of men and women whose names are so widely known. The gathering in the senate chamber and later on the east portico of the capitol was composed largely of those prominent for their services in America, and in part of foreigners who have secured places for their names in the current history of the world's doings.

The arrangements of the ceremonies for the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Riley Marshall were made by the joint committee on arrangements of congress. The senate



President Woodrow Wilson.

section of this committee was ruled by a majority of Republicans, but there is Democratic testimony to the fact that the Republican senators were willing to outdo their Democratic brethren in the work of making orderly and impressive the inaugural ceremonies in honor of two chieftains of the opposition.

Ride to the Capitol.

President Taft and President-elect Wilson rode together from the White House to the capitol, accompanied by two members of the congressional committee of arrangements. The vice-president-elect also rode from the White House to the capitol and in the carriage with him were the senate's president pro tempore, Senator Bacon of Georgia, and three members of the congressional committee of arrangements.

The vice-president-elect took the oath just before noon in accordance with custom and prior to its taking by the president-elect. Every arrangement for the senate chamber proceedings had been made so that they moved forward easily and with a certain ponderous grace.

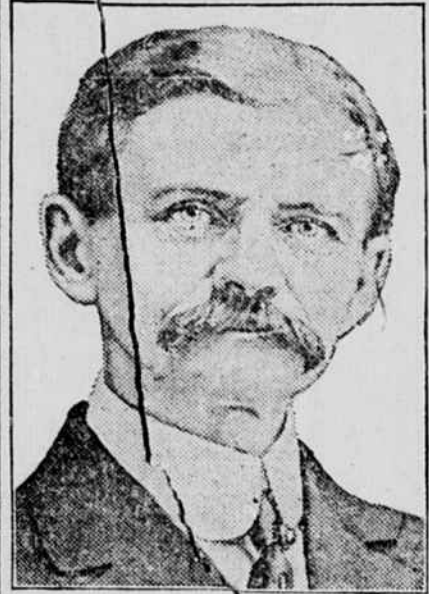
Marshall Sworn In.

The admission to the senate chamber to witness the oath-taking of the vice-president was by ticket, and it is needless to say every seat was

occupied. On the floor of the chamber were many former members of the senate who, because of the fact that they once held membership in that body, were given the privileges of the floor. After the hall was filled and all the minor officials of government and those privileged to witness the ceremonies were seated, William H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson, preceded by the sergeant-at-arms and the committee of arrangements, entered the senate chamber. They were followed immediately by Vice-President-elect Thomas R. Marshall, leaning on the arm of the president pro tempore of the senate who, after the taking of the incoming vice-president, took his place as presiding officer of a senate and of the day's proceedings.

The president and the president-elect sat in the first row of seats directly in front and almost under the desk of the presiding officer. In the same row, but to their left, were the vice-president-elect and two former vice-presidents of the United States, Levi P. Morton of New York and Adlai A. Stevenson of Illinois.

When the distinguished company entered the chamber the senate was still under its old organization. The oath of office was immediately administered to Vice-President-elect Marshall, who thereupon became Vice-President Marshall. The prayer of the day was given by the chaplain of the senate, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, pas-



Vice-President Marshall.

tor of All Souls' Unitarian church, of which President Taft has been a member. After the prayer, the vice-president administered the oath of office to all the newly chosen senators, and therewith the senate of the United States passed for the first time in years into the control of the Democratic party.

Procession to the Platform.

Immediately after the senate ceremonies a procession was formed to march to the platform of the east portico of the capitol, where Woodrow Wilson was to take the oath. The procession included the president and the president-elect, members of the Supreme court, both houses of congress, all of the foreign ambassadors, all of the heads of the executive departments, many governors of states and territories, Admiral Dewey of the navy and several high officers of the sea service, the chief of staff of the army and many distinguished persons from civil life. They were followed by the members of the press and by those persons who had succeeded in securing seats in the senate galleries to witness the day's proceedings.

When President Taft and the president-elect emerged from the capitol on to the portico they saw in front of them, reaching far back into the park to the east, an immense concourse of citizens. In the narrow line between the onlookers and the platform on which Mr. Wilson was to take the oath, were drawn up the cadets of the two greatest government schools, West Point and Annapolis, and flanking them were bodies of regulars and of national guardsmen. The whole scene was charged with color and with life.

On reaching the platform the president and president-elect took the seats reserved for them, seats which were flanked by many rows of benches rising tier on tier for the accommodation of the friends and families of the officers of the government and of the press.

Oath Administered to Wilson.

The instant that Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson came within sight of the crowd there was a great outburst of applause, and the military bands struck quickly into "The Star Spangled Banner." Only a few bars of the music were played and then soldiers and civilians became silent to witness respectfully the oath taking and to listen to the address which followed.

The chief justice of the Supreme court delivered the oath to the president-elect, who, uttering the words, "I will," became president of the United States. As soon as this ceremony was completed Woodrow Wilson delivered his inaugural address, his first speech to his fellow countrymen in the capacity of their chief executive.

At the conclusion of the speech the bands played once more, and William Howard Taft, low ex-president of the United States, entered a carriage with the new president and, reversing the order of an hour before, sat on the left hand side of the carriage, while Mr. Wilson took "the seat of honor" on the right. The crowds cheered as they drove away to the White House, which Woodrow Wilson entered as the occupant and which William H. Taft immediately left as one whose lease had expired.

GREAT PARADE IN HONOR OF WILSON

Federal and State Troops, Men From Navy, Veterans and Civilians March.

GEN. WOOD IS GRAND MARSHAL

Indians, Hunt Clubs and College Students Are in Line—Enthusiastic Spectators Continuously Cheer the Inaugural Procession.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

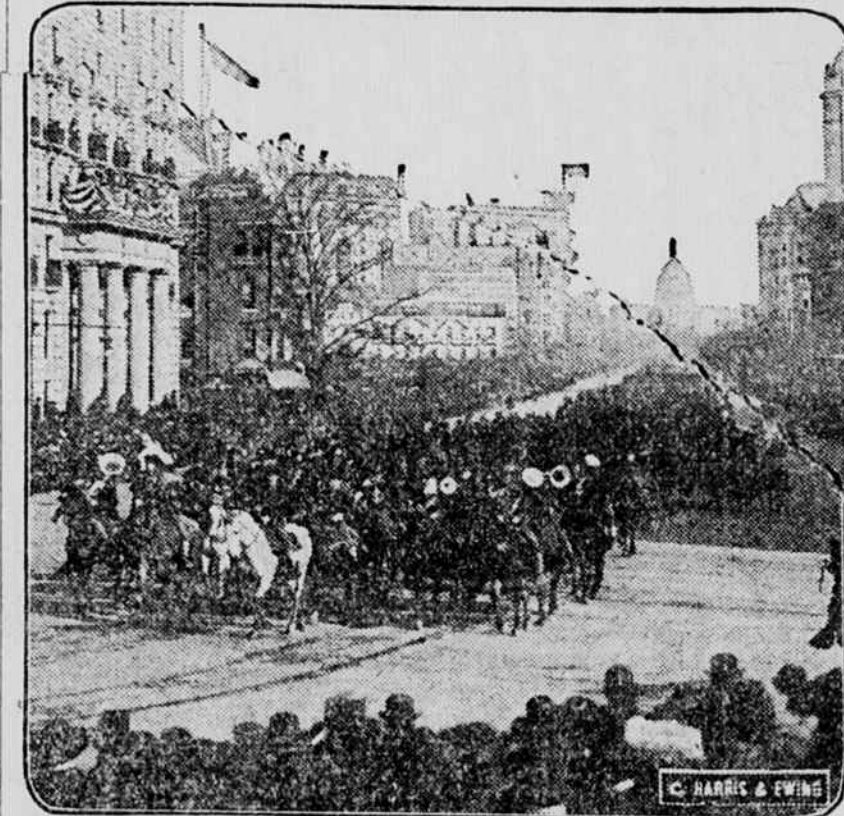
Washington, March 4.—The "Jeffersonian simplicity" which Woodrow Wilson requested should be observed in every detail of his inauguration as president did not apply to the inaugural parade, for it was as elaborate as such an affair usually is. The people wanted it so, and they showed their appreciation of the spectacle by turning out by the hundred thousand and cheering wildly as the marchers passed with bands playing loudly and flags waving bravely.

The newly inaugurated president reviewed the procession and smiled his approval as he returned the salutes of the commanding officers, for all the glittering show had been arranged in his honor. Pennsylvania avenue, from the capitol to the White House, was full of color, music and movement.

People Enjoy the Sight.

The inhibition of the inaugural ball and of the planned public reception at the capitol had no effect as a bar to the attendance at this ceremony of cheering presidents. Masses were here to see, and other masses were here to march. There was a greater demonstration while the procession was passing than there was four years ago. Victory had come to a party which had known nothing like victory for a good many years. The joy of possession found expression in steady and abundantly noisy acclaim.

President Taft and President-elect Wilson were escorted down the avenue by the National Guard troop of cavalry of Essex county, New Jersey. The carriage in which rode Vice-President-elect Marshall and President pro tempore Bacon of the United States senate was surrounded by the members of the Black Horse troop of the Culver Military academy of Indiana.



Scene on Pennsylvania Avenue During the Progress of a Typical Inauguration Parade.

ana. This is the first time in the history of inaugural ceremonies that a guard of honor has escorted a vice-president to the scene of his oath taking.

Formation of Parade.

The military and the civil parade, a huge affair which stretched its length for miles along the Washington streets, formed on the avenues radiating from the capitol. After President-elect Wilson had become President Wilson and Vice-President-elect Marshall had become Vice-President Marshall, they went straightway from the capitol to the White House and thence shortly to the reviewing stand in the park at the mansion's front.

The parade, with Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, United States army, as its grand marshal, started from the capitol grounds to move along the avenue to the White House, where it was to pass in review. The trumpet sounded "forward march" at the instant the signal was flashed from the White House that in fifteen minutes the newly elected president and commander-in-chief of the armies and navies of the United States would be ready to review "his troops."

It was thought that the parade might lack some of the picturesque features which particularly appealed to the people on former occasions. There were Indians and rough riders here not only when Roosevelt was inaugurated, but when he went out of office and was succeeded by William H. Taft. The parade, however, in honor of Mr. Wilson seemed to be picturesque enough in its features to appeal to the multitudes. They certainly made noise enough over it.

The procession was in divisions, with General Wood as the grand marshal of the whole affair and having a place at its head. The display, in the words invariably used on like occasions, was "impressive and brilliant."

Wotherspoon Leads Regulars. The regulars of the country's two armed service naturally had the right of way. Maj. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, United States army, was in command of the first division, in which marched the soldiers and sailors and marines from the posts and the navy yards within a day's ride of Washington. The West Point cadets and the midshipmen from the naval academy at Annapolis, competent beyond other corps in manual and in evolution, the future generals and admirals of the army, had place in the first division.

All branches of the army service were represented in the body of regulars—engineers, artillery, cavalry, infantry and signal corps. The sailors and marines from half a dozen battle-ships rolled along smartly in the wake of their landsmen brethren.

The National Guard division followed the division of regulars. It was commanded by Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, United States army, who wore the medal of honor given him for conspicuous personal gallantry at the battle of San Juan hill. General Mills is the chief of the militia division of the United States war department.

The entire National Guard of New Jersey was in line, and Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Maine and North Carolina were represented by bodies of civilian soldiers. Cadets from many of the private and state military schools of the country had a place in the militia division.

The third division of the parade was composed of Grand Army of the Republic veterans, members of the Union Veteran league and of the Spanish war organizations. Gen. James E. Stuart of Chicago, a veteran of both the Civil and the Spanish wars, was in command.

Thousands of Civilians. Robert N. Harper, chief marshal of the civic forces, commanded the fourth division. Under his charge were political organizations from all parts of the country, among them being Tammany, represented by 2,000 of its braves, and Democratic clubs from Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities.

They put the American Indians into the civilian division. The fact that they were in war paint and feathers helped out in picturesqueness and did nothing to disturb the peace. Members of the United Hunt Clubs of

America rode in this division. Their pink coats and their high hats apparently were not thought to jar "Jeffersonian simplicity" from its seat. Pink coats were worn on the hunting field in Jefferson's day and in Jefferson's state.

There were 1,000 Princeton students in the civic section of the parade. Many of them wore orange and black sweaters and they were somewhat noisy though perfectly proper. Students from seventeen other colleges and universities were among the marchers.

Cheering Is Continuous. All along Pennsylvania avenue, from the capitol to a point four block beyond the White House, the spectators were massed in lines ten deep. The cheering was constant and Woodrow Wilson cannot complain that the ceremonies attending his induction into office were not accompanied by apparently heartfelt acclaim of the people over whom he is to rule for at least four years.

Every window in every building on Pennsylvania avenue which is not occupied for office purposes was rented weeks ago for a good round sum of money. Every room overlooking the marching parade was taken by as many spectators as could find a vantage point from which to peer through the window panes. The roofs of the buildings were covered with persons willing to stand for hours in a March day to see the wonders of the inaugural parade, and many of them particularly glad of an opportunity to go home and to say that after many years waiting they had seen a Democratic president inaugurated.